

GREATEST SUCCESS EFFECTED BY FRENCH 2 NEAR BELLEAU WOOD

This Sector Petain's Troops Advance South of Passyen-Valois, and Carry Line Forward So That It Rests at Present East of Chezy-Vinly Railroad—Germans Fail to Recapture Ground Though They Make Two Counter-Attacks—290 Foe Prisoners Are Taken.

(By the Associated Press)

Both the French and the British continued yesterday and night their recently adopted program of prodding the Germans at various points along the Franco-Belgian line, capturing advantage point here and there and harassing the enemy while preparations for the resumption of his offensive are under way.

The French hit the line in local attacks at two separate points both on the western side of the German salient which projects down to the Marne from the Aisne. They gained ground in each attack and took prisoners and machine guns during the fighting.

The most pronounced gain was effected by Gen. Petain's troops just above the point where their lines joins the American line northwest of Belleau wood. They advanced here south of Passyen-Valois and carried their line forward so that it now runs east of the Chezy-Vinly railroad. In addition they held on firmly to the ground gained the night previous, just to the north, in the region of Mosloy, fighting off two German counter attacks.

Southwest of Soissons, where the brilliant stroke of last week placed the French in a strong position on the important adverse plateau, they moved ahead again in the center of their new line, gaining ground by the capture of a strong point north of Cutry.

In all, the French took some 200 prisoners in these actions. The British stroke, which also was a local operation, was well toward the southern end of their line, just above Albert, north of the Somme river. An improvement in the British positions was effected here and machine guns and prisoners fell into their hands when they advanced.

FORMER BRIDGEPORTER HEADS THE WAR BOARD

Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis Here to Pass on Controversy With Machinists—Hearings Begin Today.

Frederick N. Judson, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Mo., and a man who has played quite a part in national affairs, came to this city this morning to preside at the sessions of the National War Policies Board before which the controversy between the local of the International Machinists and the manufacturers is to be threshed out.

Mr. Judson is a native of Bridgeport, the son of R. M. Judson and the family resided at Old Mill Green. One of his comments on this city was to effect he understood the old court house had been remodelled into an "antiquated city hall."

Owing to other engagements it was impossible for ex-President Wm. H. Taft to come here to attend these hearings, which will probably last two days, so Mr. Judson is taking his place and acting in company with Frank P. Walsh, chairman, for labor; A. A. Osborne of the Employers' group, and W. H. Johnson, of the labor group.

The wage controversy which was the impelling cause that sent many men out of work for three days last week, rests now not between the employers and the men, but between the men and the government of the United States.

This is due to the fact that Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, issued an order to the manufacturers directing them not to pay the men the increase they were due to get dating from May 1 until the whole matter of the wage scale had been gone over again very carefully.

Previous awards that the government has seen fit to give to the men are as follows:

Toolmakers, 75 cents; first class machinists 65 cents; second class machinists, planer hands and tool specialists 64 cents; lathe hands 59 cents.

This board, known as the Walsh board, is to act in the capacity of a final tribunal and its decision will be the last word. It was appointed to act for just such disputes as has arisen in this instance and it is hoped that its decision will go far to curb any tendency toward further labor disturbances.

Attorney Hugh Lavery is counsel for the machinists and started to present their side of the matter at the hearing which opened at 1:30 this afternoon.

CLOSES POSTOFFICE.
New Haven, July 1—Notice came to the New Haven postmaster today that the postmaster in Saugatuck, town of Westport, Patrick Oates, had closed his office. He had been receiving \$1,000 salary and had had that figure lowered. He had served 18 years. Oates says he gave notice last October of intent to leave, but the government could not find anyone to succeed him. An inspector was sent from here to open the office again.

**CALIFORNIA MEN
AT FRENCH PORT**
Washington, July 1—The crew of the American steamer Californian, sunk by a mine off the French coast, has been landed in a French port, the navy department was advised today.

PROPOSAL FOR ENLISTING IRISH MEN FOR ARMY

Dublin, June 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A proposal to conduct in all the towns and villages of Ireland a recruiting campaign to enlist young men for service in the American army has been submitted to the British and American governments. The plan has been made public by P. J. McAndrew, chairman of a committee formed by citizens of Dublin. In a statement printed in Dublin newspapers, Mr. McAndrew proposed an organized recruiting campaign throughout Ireland. He said:

"I have had many inquiries from different parts of Ireland as to the mode of procedure necessary for young men to join the American army. The young men state that they have had letters from brothers, cousins, and more distant relatives in America who have joined the American army or navy. All these American Irishmen, they say, write them that, in their opinion, the war will lead to the freedom of Ireland, as they are satisfied that America will see that justice is done to the people of Ireland without further delay."

"Under the circumstances, the young men of this country feel that it is only right they should co-operate and assist their relatives in America, as that country has always been the home of the Irish people who have had to migrate through necessity or otherwise, since 1847. I have submitted the matter to the governments concerned."

Dealers Must Get Sugar Cards Soon

Any sugar consumer except householders should at once secure sugar cards from the State Food Administration at Hartford, or they will not be able to get sugar after the first of July. They will not be allowed to draw upon their allotment for next month and may find themselves short of their needs, and may have to suspend business. Under this head are soda dispensers, restaurants, and confectioners.

Householders are allowed three pounds per person a month, but may only purchase two pounds at a time. D. Fairchild Wheeler, local food administrator, said today: "There is no reason why local dealers should not have the necessary supply of sugar, if they secure cards at once from the Food Administration at Hartford. If they do not do so, they will not be able to secure any until the following month. Householders may have their usual amount, and do not need cards."

HUNS DROP BOMBS OUTSIDE OF PARIS

Paris, July 1.—German aeroplanes made two attempts to raid Paris between 11:50 o'clock Sunday night and 2:20 this morning. The first attempt was unsuccessful. On the second occasion the raiders dropped several bombs on the outer suburbs.

An alarm was sounded at 11:50 o'clock Sunday night and 40 minutes later the "all clear" signal was given. The second alarm came at 12:45. The French artillery posts opened fire and other defensive measures were taken. The "all clear" was sounded for the second time at 2:20 o'clock.

PROCLAIMS WAR IN SLAV PROVINCE OF ARCHANGEL

Moscow, Sunday, June 23.—(By the Associated Press).—A state of war has been proclaimed in the province of Archangel.

The province of Archangel extends from the Ural mountains westward to Finland, a distance of approximately 900 miles, and from Volozda and Olonets on the south to the Arctic ocean, about 400 miles. It contains the ports of Archangel and Mourmansk, the only Russian outlets to the Arctic ocean. It was on the Mourmansk coast that the French and British coast were landed some time ago to protect the Mourmansk railroad, over which Allied supplies had been going into Russia.

London, July 1.—Grand Duke Michael is reported to have issued a manifesto stating that he regarded it as his duty to restore order and regenerate the Russian people, says an Exchange dispatch from Moscow under date of June 28. He calls upon the people to overthrow the present government.

U. S. OFFICERS IN DEADLY PERIL FROM Foe FLYER

With the American Army in France, Sunday, June 30.—(By the Associated Press).—An American lieutenant-colonel and two other officers had a thrilling experience Friday night with a German aeroplane. The Americans were travelling along a road in an automobile when the enemy aviator fired on them with his machine gun.

The chauffeur increased his speed to the limit in an effort to outrun the aeroplane, while bullets rained all about the automobile. The lieutenant-colonel found a way out of the ticklish situation by turning off the lights and stopping the automobile. Before this could be done, however, one of the other officers was wounded slightly. The enemy aeroplane finally flew off.

DUNHAM FOR SHERIFF.

Middletown July 1.—Frank H. Dunham of East Hampton, three times a member of the General Assembly and 30 years selection, was nominated for sheriff by the Middlesex County Democratic convention today.

HOW AEROPLANE APPROPRIATION HAS BEEN SPENT

(From the Scientific American.)

The figures presented to the House Military Affairs Committee by W. C. Potter, Chief of the Equipment Division of the Aviation Section of the United States Army show that, contrary to the statement that a billion dollars has been spent and we have nothing to show for it, there has actually been expended \$307,000,000 for airplanes, training fields, etc., and that there is an unexpended balance now on hand of \$43,000,000. This unexpended balance is covered by contract, and additional contracts have been let for machines and equipment which call for expenditures of \$148,000,000 beyond the appropriation. The money already expended has been used as follows: For engines, airplanes and general machine equipment, \$163,000,000; for hangars and for the acquirement of aviation fields in this country, \$42,000,000; for aviation fields and other purposes in France, \$31,000,000; and for gas balloons, \$5,000,000. There is \$31,000,000 in the hands of the Disbursing Agent, and not reported on at the hearing. The balance has been spent for miscellaneous work, for experimental work, and other general expenses.

Liberty motors are now being made at the rate of one hundred a week; and the Government has ordered 14,000 foreign planes of which 1,500 have been delivered while 8,000 foreign engines have been contracted for, of which some 1,500 have been delivered.

Today there are about 1,300 aviators flying with the American forces on the western front; there are 5,000 men physically fit and ready to enter the service; and there are 15,000 flying and non-flying aviation service officers in the United States and France.

Altogether, in the Signal Corps there are today 13,000 officers and men. One hundred Liberty motors have been shipped to France, which has placed orders for 10,000 Liberty motors with this Government. In addition to the Liberty motors, we are filling large orders for Bugatti and Hispano-Suizas. In the last year, 5,000 training planes were built in this country.

DEATH THREATS HAVE BEEN SENT IN O'LEARY CASE

New York, June 23.—That he had received two anonymous letters threatening him with death because of his activities in prosecuting the O'Leary brothers was disclosed yesterday by Earl B. Barnes, Assistant United States Attorney.

He made the statement when denying the assertion of John J. O'Leary that members of his family were being persecuted by the government's agents. Barnes said the letters were being investigated in an effort to learn the identity of the writer or writers.

Assistant United States Attorney Benjamin A. Matthews, who is also participating in the prosecution of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, has received several threatening letters. Up to a week ago he received every morning by special delivery a missive informing him he was "fighting England's battles."

The new trial of John J. O'Leary will begin Monday. He is accused of aiding Jeremiah to escape justice.

HUN COIN SALE IN U. S. TREASON COURT DECIDES

New York, June 23.—Contracts executed in the United States for the sale or purchase of German currency or notes of the Kaiser's Government are not only illegal, but they may even constitute treason on the ground that they tend to aid the enemy, according to a decision rendered in the City Court yesterday by Justice Allen.

In dismissing a suit brought by Jacob Khamenevsky against Adolph Israelowitz, his former partner in the money brokerage business, in which he sought to recover \$1,320 alleged to have been given the defendant on account for 50,000 German marks, Justice Allen said:

"If during this war German paper money may be sold in this country and exchanged for our gold and our food, our raiment and munitions of war, then Germany's resources and consequent resistance to our national efforts against her will be measurably largely by the capacity of her printing presses and her ability to find those in this country willing to give these material things, all essential to her prosecution of the war, in exchange for mere promises to pay."

EXPECT IRISH TO ENTER WAR

Dublin, June 23.—The American people expect the Irish to put their hearts and souls into the war, declared Major Harvey Cushing, Director of the United States Army Medical Service in France, in an address he delivered at the Dublin Royal College of Surgeons. He was speaking in acceptance of the Honorary Fellowship conferred by the college, and said:

"This war is no half measure to us in America. We are in it wholeheartedly as a country. Our neighbor, Canada, is in as a country and we expect you also to be in as a country heart and soul, and you certainly will. I know what the Irish have already done in the war and what they are doing now."

TIFLIS OCCUPIED BY Foe TROOPS

London, July 1.—German troops have occupied Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus government and the largest city in the Caucasus district, says a delayed Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow. Organization of Austro-German war prisoners in that region has begun by the Germans.

MAKE REPRISAL ON GERMAN CITY

Paris, July 1.—Five persons were killed and 14 were injured at Mannheim, Germany, Saturday morning, by bombs dropped by Allied aviators, says a Havas dispatch from Basel. Severe property damage also resulted.

POLAND'S ARMY MAKING DRIVE FOR FREEDOM

An army of 15,000 Poles, recruited in the United States, is to-day fighting side by side with our own soldiers on the western front of France.

Coming at the apex of our struggle for democracy, this announcement has a peculiar interest. It recalls the memory of Kosciuszko and Pulaski and the aid which they gave to the American Colonies in the Revolutionary War. It makes the liberty-loving Polish people once more a factor in world politics. It arranges against the autocratic central powers yet another small nation and makes more possible of realization the dream of freedom which they have cherished for almost two centuries.

Ignace Jan Paderewski has been the moving spirit behind this army of American Poles. Already known to the world as a great pianist and composer, he has now become a great leader of men. Last fall he canceled an important concert tour and devoted his time to gathering the elements of a Polish army. On October 4, at the Kosciuszko centenary celebration in Chicago a new Polish battle hymn was sung, both the words and the music of which were written by Paderewski.

Two days later our Government formally authorized the recruiting of a Polish army in the United States, to be composed of men who were not yet naturalized and consequently not draftable. They were sent to a camp at Niagara on the Lake for training, and steps were taken to secure more ample accommodations for them.

Trained at Fort Niagara. In December Mr. Paderewski had a conference with Secretary Baker. As a result, Fort Niagara was turned over to the Poles, to be used as a cantonment.

By February 1 there were 10,000 soldiers established there learning the methods of modern war. Additional volunteers continued to come in during the weeks which followed and the Army which sailed in May was well prepared to face the Hun with his own kind of weapons.

These fighting men are true volunteers. They include soldiers of all ages—young men, middle-aged men, and mere boys. They receive only 5 cents a day as pay, and additional allotment of \$150 a year—hardly an adequate bonus in these days. They have neither war-risk insurance nor pension provisions; but men with wholly dependent families are not permitted to enlist. Their enthusiasm is splendid, and they are staking everything upon their hopes of a free Poland.

This is not the first Polish Army to be formed. In addition to the Polish legion in the German Army and the Polish Army in Russia, there has for about a year been an army of Poles fighting on the side of the French. On June 5, 1917, President Raymond Poincare issued an order which created for the period of the war an autonomous Polish Army, which should be under the direction of the French high command but should fly the Polish flag, a silver eagle on a maroon field. This legion was officered by Frenchmen, who have spoken in the most glowing terms of the fire and spirit of the troops in their command. The Polish troops recruited in the United States will fly both the Polish eagle and the Stars and Stripes.

German Oppression in Poland.

Among the American-Polish soldiers are many Russian Poles. To understand why these men hate Germany, we need only to refer to one of the shameful insults heaped upon them by a recent order of Gen. von Beseler. Upon the walls of Warsaw there recently appeared an official proclamation which contained these words:

"... The Government suggests that mothers having children should send them to Germany to be brought up and educated. Mothers who are willing to make this arrangement will receive the sum of 150 marks for a boy and 100 marks for a girl. No other aid will be given."

Signed, Gen. von Beseler.

Sell the children! When in the world's history has such a fiendish proposal been made to an oppressed people? The response of the Polish people was prompt and unequivocal. If the children must die rather than be sold into slavery, then they would let them die. There are today no children under the age of 7 in Poland. To drive home the savage lesson from Warsaw of 100,000 families, leaving them to wander through the starved fields of the gloomy country. Deaths from disease occur by the hundreds, and no assistance whatever is given by the German Government to the shelterless multitude.

Early in the war the Polish situation was complicated by the fact that Russia, fighting with the entente, had also done Poland a great wrong. The overthrow of the Romanoffs relieved that strained state of affairs. To-day the Poles are in no doubtful mood as to the direction of their allegiance. Germany is the enemy, the foe of liberty in every land. To lift the German yoke is to achieve freedom.

CAMP UPTON MAN IS INVENTOR OF AIRPLANE MOTOR

Camp Upton, N. Y., June 28.—A 10-cylinder airplane motor, which weighs only 300 pounds and will develop 150 horsepower, has been constructed by Private Herman Reickel of the Signal Corps detachment here and will be examined by government inspectors at his home in Bridgeport. Reickel claims his motor is unusually light, compact and small, will run on an hour on six gallons of gasoline and has absolutely no vibration.

The Washington authorities were told of Reickel's invention by Lieut. W. C. Gladstone, cantonment signal officer, and Reickel will receive a furlough to demonstrate it.

TO HELP OBSERVE FOURTH IN ROME

Paris, July 1.—The Stars and Stripes announces that a detachment of American soldiers will be sent to Rome to take part in the Fourth of July celebration there.

PRESIDENT HAS RATIFIED PLAN OF STATE WOMEN

The attention of Connecticut women is being called by the Woman's Committee of the Connecticut State Council of Defense to a sentiment which is gaining favor throughout the country for wearing of insignia instead of mourning by Americans who have lost members of their family in the war. By vote of the committee the attention of the women of this state is being called to the cordial endorsement of President Wilson for the plan. The President has written, "I do entirely approve of the action taken by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in executive session, namely, that a three inch black band should be worn upon which a gilt star may be placed for each member of the family whose life is lost in the service, and that the band shall be worn on the left arm. I hope and believe that thoughtful people everywhere will approve of this action, and I hope you will be kind enough to make the suggestion of the committee public, with a statement that it has my cordial endorsement."

The Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense has received from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the federal woman's committee, the following statement in this matter. "The desire to avoid the usual symbols of mourning on the part of those who have relatives in the army and especially those who have lost their loved ones in the country's service is highly patriotic and to be commended. The constant reminder of losses and sorrow must tend to depress the spirit of the people and depress a feeling of helplessness and despair not in keeping with the supreme sacrifices which our fighting men and toiling women in the field of action are making. This badge is not so much a symbol of mourning as of the rank of those who have been counted worthy to make the supreme sacrifice for their country and humanity."

In bringing this matter to the attention of this state, the woman's committee of the Connecticut defense council says that the federal woman's committee feels that, if long before any large casualty lists come into this country, America's women determine that their attitude in spirit and symbol, shall be one of bravery and of glory in the great cause rather than of isolated mourning and depression, national morale will be sustained at a high level, and individual loss will take on a meaning different from that in peace time. England's women have determinedly avoided mourning and the statement is made that this has helped them to bear their terrible losses.

NEW METHODS OF GAINING WEIGHT

New Orleans, June 29.—Scores of young men, inspired by army and navy doctors that they were underweight have hied themselves to the Gulf coast and explained to hotel or boarding house proprietors that the duration of the war depended upon their gaining so many pounds in a certain length of time.

At first some of the boarding house and hotel proprietors were unenthusiastic over the prospects of a disappointed war soldier or sailor and loss of patronage to their establishment. Later, according to those who have returned, whenever a youth, rather pale and slim applied for board he was greeted with the question, "How much do you have to gain and when must you report?"

"It's easy when you know how," one boarding house proprietor explained. They got out and swam in the sea water, got an enormous appetite and we fed them coarse, nourishing food, nothing fancy. They gain several pounds a day, some of them.

TWENTY-TWO WOMEN FOR PARLIAMENT

Amsterdam, June 29.—Twenty-two women are candidates for parliament in the Dutch general election to be held July 3. This innovation is due to the revised constitution. Political writers say that should the women be elected they will present a solid front for women's political rights. They have been nominated by nine different parties.

The Radical and other parties of the Right do not propose to have any women representatives in parliament.

RATION CARDS FOR SMOKERS.

New York, June 29.—Ration cards for smokers have been introduced in Austria, says a Vienna dispatch published in Berlin newspapers. Each smoker is allowed six cigars and fifteen cigarettes or half a package of tobacco.

Kerensky's Return Is a Happy Event

Paris, June 28.—The return of Kerensky, the former Russian premier, to the arena of active politics is hailed as a happy event by several newspapers, including the Petit Journal, L'Homme Libre and Humanite. Marcel Sembat, former minister of public works and the United Socialist deputy from Montmartre, writing in Humanite, says that Kerensky's reappearance is likely to greatly facilitate allied intervention and a rehabilitation of Russia. Basil Maklief, the Russian ambassador to France, expresses satisfaction in an interview in the Excelsior.

LINQUIST IS HELD IN BLUE PRINT CASE

New York, June 29.—Espionage law indictments were found today by the federal grand jury against Gus Linquist and Leo Burt, arrested some time ago charged with taking blue prints of an airplane motor from the files of the Wright Martin Aircraft Co. in New Brunswick, N. J. Linquist was also indicted for having unauthorized possession of blue prints of a Browning machine gun, taken from the Remington Arms Co. in Bridgeport.

AMERICA'S FOOD POLICY SAVED DAY FOR ALLIES

"Even the most ardent admirers of the United States—and I count myself to be among them—must be astounded at what the American people have accomplished in their first year in the war. When America came in we all realized that her potential resources of men, money and material were unequalled either by friend or foe, but we also knew that these resources were unorganized, her men untrained, and her shipping facilities undeveloped. In one year the United States has done most of the things we have not yet done."

As Food Controller of the United Kingdom I can say without hesitation that had it not been for the establishment by President Wilson and Congress of a Food Administration and for the superb generalship of Mr. Hoover as Food Administrator, the outlook for the Allies would be very black indeed. Neither American nor allied troops can fight on empty stomachs, and the civilian populations in their rear cannot provide them with money, munitions or moral support unless they have a maximum of essential food wherewith to maintain output and efficiency. The wonderful organization on behalf of the Allies and of America's own military effort and of the food resources of United States, although only begun eight months ago, has so far enabled us to defy the menace of famine.

"But if we are to fight through to the finish no compulsory restrictions of rationing which I have imposed or may impose, and no sacrifice which our people here may make will be of avail unless the American people keep up a full head of steam and continue to provide to the utmost of their patriotic and their capacity these food supplies upon which war depends."

KANSAS SPIRIT BACKS UP ALL PHASES OF WAR

Topeka, Kansas, June 29.—In the first year of American participation in the war, Kansas furnished 40,000 men for the army and navy. Despite the universal draft, Kansas early in June still had to her credit more volunteers than drafted men in the service. According to records of the state Adjutant General's office, 18,375 Kansans volunteered through the federalized national guard or the regulars and 17,498 men had been selected for the national army. This makes a total of 35,873 in the army while approximately 4,000 volunteered their services to the navy and the marines. There was, therefore, one Kansas man in the service for approximately every 42 men, women and children in the state's population of 1,700,000.

The same spirit shown by Kansas men in assuming military duties eagerly, has been shown by the people of the state in backing up the military forces with its dollars. To the Red Cross Kansas has contributed approximately \$8,000,000—the two "drives" having netted respectively \$3,000,000 and \$2,500,000 the other \$2,500,000 having been contributed by a membership campaign and by the various chapters through their individual efforts.

There are 110 Red Cross chapters in the state. Each chapter maintains a live organization of women taking a leading part in a systematic campaign of knitting helmets, socks and sweaters, making surgical dressings and other supplies needed by the Red Cross. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 Kansas women thus actively engaged in Red Cross work. In the recent Red Cross drive Kansas raised nearly \$1,000,000 in excess of its quota of \$1,554,000.

In two campaigns for the Young Men's Christian Association war fund the state has contributed \$750,000, the campaign of last November running \$150,000 more than the Kansas quota. The state has furnished more than one hundred Y. M. C. A. secretaries for overseas service.

In subscribing to the Liberty Loans, Kansas has "taken over the top" in each of the three drives, contributing in all \$98,500,000. In the Third Liberty loan campaign, with a quota of \$30,301,000, the state ran up a total of more than \$47,000,000. In this, Topeka led the nation for cities of its population with a showing of 202 per cent. of its quota.

TO GET POTASH FROM THE DUST

Pittsburg, June 29.—Extraction of potash from the dust from cement manufacture is claimed as a possibility. James D. Rhodes a Pittsburg manufacturer claims to have made the discovery, and at his own expense has arranged to erect a large experimental plant adjoining the plant of a cement company, at Castalia, Ohio, for the purpose of experimenting for 120 days. The Castalia plant is in the hands of a receiver and it was necessary to get permission of the United States District Court, before Mr. Rhodes could enter into any agreement with the receivers. This was granted.

Mr. Rhodes said he could extract large quantities of potash for fertilizer from the dust and waste of cement mills that will be of great benefit to the country in increasing the supply. It is understood that the United States government is watching the experiments with interest.

PRISONER OF HUNS BACK.

New York, June 28.—Charles M. Jackson, held a prisoner in Germany for nearly 14 months, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday, having been released in an exchange. He is a British subject, and buyer for a Chicago store. He lives at 640 Dorchester avenue, that city. He was a passenger on the Dutch steamship Koelnin Regentes, stopped by a German submarine in the North Sea, Nov. 10, 116, and taken into Bruges. Jackson and 33 others, most of them British, were taken to Ruhlhaven, as prisoners.